

## OTHERS ARE CONNECTED WITH DYNAMITE PLOT

### GRAND JURORS LEARN OTHERS ARE INVOLVED

Questions of who Assisted Both McManigal and McNamara Are Considered

DYNAMITERS WERE MET IN ALL CITIES VISITED

Only a Few of Those Really Implicated in the Outrages Are as Yet Indicted

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—The most important evidence yet obtained by the government in the investigation of the dynamite conspiracy, is believed to have been presented to the grand jury here. Points along the line of which the inquiry is directed are said to pertain to the complexity of men other than those already indicted or arrested, or convicted, and it is said to have raised these questions:

Who paid Orville McManigal \$165 in Chicago, after he had blown up a portion of the railroad bridge at Clinton, Ia., on February 15, 1907?

Who met him in Boston and showed him where to put the dynamite that partly destroyed the opera house there on March 27, 1907?

Who met him in New York, in September, 1909, and who met him in Jersey City, on July 9, 1910, and who met him in Peoria, Ill., in each of which cities dynamite outrages occurred?

McManigal's father, and McManigal himself, were before the jury today. It is said that of explosives were kept in his father's shed at Tiffin, Ohio, ready for use whenever a job was to be done.

Government officials today declared that nearly all of the 100 jobs done by McManigal and J. B. McNamara were done with the assistance of others who have not yet been arrested or indicted. McManigal in his confession, stated he did receive this assistance, and named the men. The government is now seeking corroborative evidence.

## CABINET OF FRANCE TENDERS RESIGNATION

Ministry Through Dissensions Falls Sooner Than Had Been Expected

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The French cabinet has resigned.

The downfall of the Caillaux cabinet came suddenly tonight. That the ministry would be overturned in the next few days was the general belief, but the announcement of the resignation of the ministry tonight caused considerable surprise. It was logically due, however, because of the failure of Premier Caillaux to obtain timber to complete the political combination which was confronted with a certainty of speedy collapse.

**Dissension Grows Rife**

The resignation last night of foreign minister Justin De Seives, which followed a dramatic scene at the meeting of the senate committee, when De Seives declined to back up the premier in a statement regarding the recent negotiations between Germany and France resulted in immediate dissensions in the cabinet. Theophile Delcasse, Minister of Marine, accepted the portfolio of foreign affairs, but M. Millerand, ex-minister of public works, Admiral Germinet, and Pierre Baudin, to whom the marine portfolio was successively offered, declined. Millerand said he would take only the foreign office, Germinet pleaded he knew nothing about politics and M. Baudin declined "On advice of friends." Finally Delcasse sought the premier and agreed to accept the foreign ministry only on condition a parliamentarianism of distinction could be found for the important portfolio of the navy, for the regeneration of which he had labored for months. Caillaux therefore accepted the inevitable and announced to President Fallieres, the retirement of himself and colleagues. Later he issued a statement, regretting that he was unable to retain the premiership and defend himself.

Among the names mentioned as most likely for the new cabinet are

### Four Boston Labor Leaders Summoned

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Four local labor leaders, whose names are withheld, left tonight for Indianapolis in response to a summons and will appear before the federal grand jury. They are wanted, it is said, to give evidence in connection with the dynamiting of the Boston opera house, when a small section of the front of the building was blown away, and may also be questioned regarding the explosions which caused minor damage to the tower and group of municipal buildings at Springfield, Mass., to a bridge at Worcester and another near New Bedford.

### LAUGHTER COMMON WHEN SEN. LORIMER ANSWERS QUERIES

Ways That Are Dark in Politics Narated Before Senate Committee

MERRIMENT IS GENERAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Lorimer's second day as a witness before the senate committee that is investigating his election was a human comedy of laughter and politics. The day's inquiry delved into the dark windings of party government, and touched on lighter phases that convulsed the audience. Lorimer's relations with Edward Hines, the lumberman, said to have brought about Lorimer's election to the senate, were talked over at length, and Senator Lorimer said he never asked Hines to work for him, in fact, he didn't think Hines knew enough about politics to be trusted in such a capacity.

The now famous message Hines is said to have carried from Washington to Governor Deane, to the effect that Taft, Penrose and Aldrich were anxious to see Lorimer elected, was discussed again. Lorimer said that the first he knew of any such message was when Hines delivered it.

**No Confidence in Hines**

"Is Hines the sort of man who would be selected to carry out such a delicate political mission?" asked Senator Jones.

"Certainly not by me," returned Lorimer. "Hines and I were friends, but I never felt I could ask him to use his time for me." Lorimer said that so far as he knew, Hines' activity on his behalf began after Hines talked with Penrose and Aldrich at Washington.

"Did you suppose the president favored you?" asked Jones. "I only knew that such an impression had been carried to Springfield. I do know the republicans in Illinois, during the closing days of the legislature, wanted the idea carried around that I was the one man who could be elected. I never received anything direct from the White House. The president had no interest in me personally, and I only knew Penrose and Aldrich casually, but they seemed to think I was the man who could be elected."

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**OLD AND LONELY, SUICIDES**

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Dr. Thomas Kinser, aged 70, committed suicide today by poison. In a note addressed to the coroner and found in his pocket, he said he took his life because he was old and friendless.

DeLacasse, Bourgeois, Raymond Polt, care, Miller and ex-premier Brinard, and possibly ex-premier Clemenceau.

**Press Takes Sides**

Paris newspapers which unanimously regret the De Seives-Caillaux incident are likely to do harm to the Congo to Germany and the over-thrown of French foreign policies, compromising the dignity and security of France both in Africa and Europe and the abandonment of the triple entente through an entente with Ger-

## CANNY SCOT GLOATS OVER GREAT COUP

Carnegie Tells Committee of How He Bested John D. Rockefeller in Deal for Superior Ore

WANTS TO TELL ALL HE KNOWS OF TRUST

Multi-Millionaire Is Candid and Declares He Did Not Know Pools Illegal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—"It goes my heart good to think that I got ahead of John D. Rockefeller, my fellow millionaire, in that Lake Superior ore deal," Andrew Carnegie, former ruler of the steel industry, gloated thus in testifying today before the house committee of inquiry into the United States Steel corporation. Carnegie had just told the committee about his deal whereby he obtained control of Rockefeller's iron ore holdings in Lake Superior region at a rate of fifteen cents a ton, which holdings, when turned into the steel corporation later formed a large part of the assets valued at seven hundred million. He laughed over it like a schoolboy.

Carnegie declared he had come to tell all he knew. He was particularly emphatic in his testimony relative to the sale of his property to the United States steel company at the behest of J. P. Morgan, and told the committee he wanted to end all gossip that he had held out for an unreasonable figure. He also declared that when his partner H. C. Frick asked him for an option for unknown persons on the Carnegie Steel company, that he demanded two million dollars as an earnest of the intention of the prospective owners, and that when the deal fell through and he learned that the Moores of New York were behind it, he was surprised.

**Deceived on Option.**

"Had I known the Moores were behind the option which was made of a valuation of 320 million, I never would have given it," said Carnegie. "When you gave that valuation on the Carnegie company property," asked Representative Sterling, "did you consider the earning power of the concern justified?"

"Yes," replied Carnegie, "and I'll tell you why. I was asked to give an option on our property by my partner Frick. I gave an option of \$250,000,000 but that did not include the Frick Coke company, which later was included at 70 million, making 320 million for such option when I demanded two million as an earnest of good faith, and a million of my share of two million, was deposited to my account while I was in Europe. The other million was never raised. That Frick interested the Moores is romance, so far as I know."

**Did Not Know Law.**

Carnegie was asked about the steel plate association and other pools, to which the Carnegie company was party in the late nineties, and which continued until 1904. He said he had known of the existence of the pools, but didn't know they were unlawful until years afterwards.

"I never knew anything of the details of these pools," he said, "but I knew such pools existed, but left my business to my young man. I was abroad much of the time. If I couldn't trust the young men, what could I have done myself? As I remember it, pools were not declared unlawful under the Sherman law till recently. Senator Hoar who had much to do with framing the Sherman law, wrote a statement after the passage of the law that pools were not prohibited by it. As a matter of fact, the surprising thing to me was when I learned a few years ago the Sherman law was passed so long ago as 1890. I certainly had not heard much of it until long afterwards."

**Morgan Sends Message**

Carnegie said that Charles M. Schwab, president of the Carnegie company in 1901, had come to him with a message from J. P. Morgan, asking if he desired to retire from business, and how much he wanted for his property.

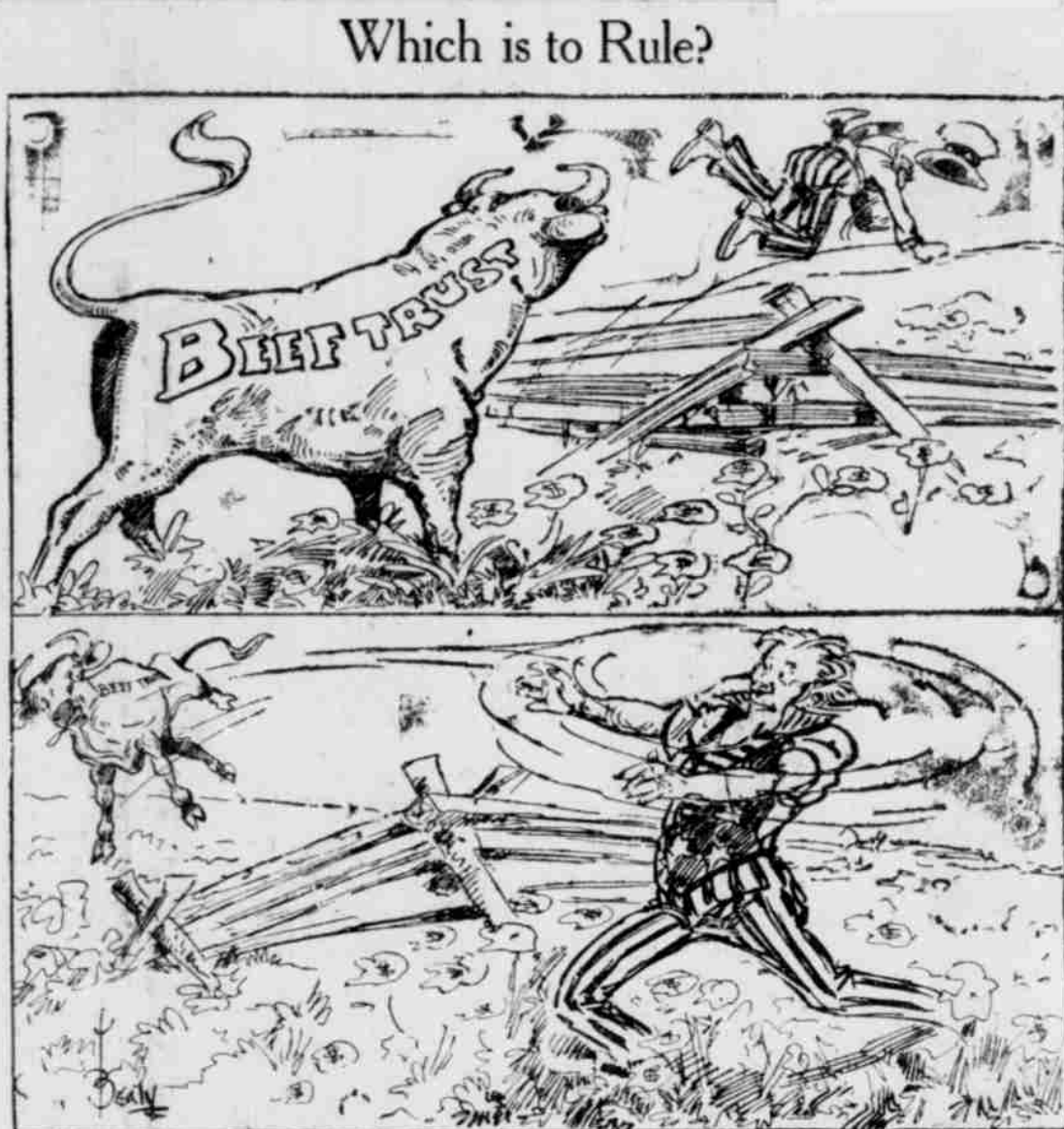
"I told Schwab it would depend entirely on my partners," said Carnegie. "I was ready to go out, and had been engaged in the arduous work of trying to dispose of my surplus wealth, and was willing to retire. Schwab said my partners were willing, and went back to see Morgan. When he returned, he said Morgan wanted a figure. We went over the estimate and considered the former option of 320 millions. Schwab had figures to show that since that was given out two and a half years before, the property had grown in value about 100 million. He thought we ought and that, and I agreed. Morgan accepted that figure."

"But you sold for more than that to the steel corporation?" he was asked.

**Price not Proper**

"That is not true," Mr. Carnegie stated emphatically. "That was our valuation, and Morgan accepted it as fair. I have since been told I could have had \$100,000,000 more had I

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## PACKERS WIN FIRST POINT

Letters with Pencil Memoranda Alleged to Be by Armour Are Ruled Out

OTHER LETTERS STAND

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Federal Judge Carpenter today in the trial of the ten indicted meat packers, ordered strikdown from the records certain papers and letters bearing notations purported to be in the handwriting of J. Ogden Armour. The ruling was on a motion by the defense, who contended the presentation of such evidence to the jury without definite connection therewith would be prejudicial to their clients. Other papers bearing similar notations, purporting to be in the handwriting of other defendants who were permitted by the court to remain in the record, but the court ruled out J. H. Pratt's testimony identifying the writing.

On cross-examination today Pratt was questioned by E. K. Payne, representing Edward Tilden, one of the defendants. Pratt described in detail the marketing of fresh meat through branch houses. He said a steer costing \$60 will bring \$50 in fresh meat, dressed, and because of the revenues received from the sale of by-products, the packers are enabled to sell fresh beef at less than actual cost of the animal. He said the packers are not always influenced by percentages in shipping to branch houses.

Henry F. Moyer, for 25 years with Armour and company and at present in charge of the dressed carcass accounting department, followed Pratt on the stand. Moyer said he learned the test cost of cattle handled by Armour and company, and gave the figures weekly to Arthur Meeker and buyers if requested to do so by them. He also sent weekly reports to the dressed beef department.

**MAY PRECIPITATE STRIKE**

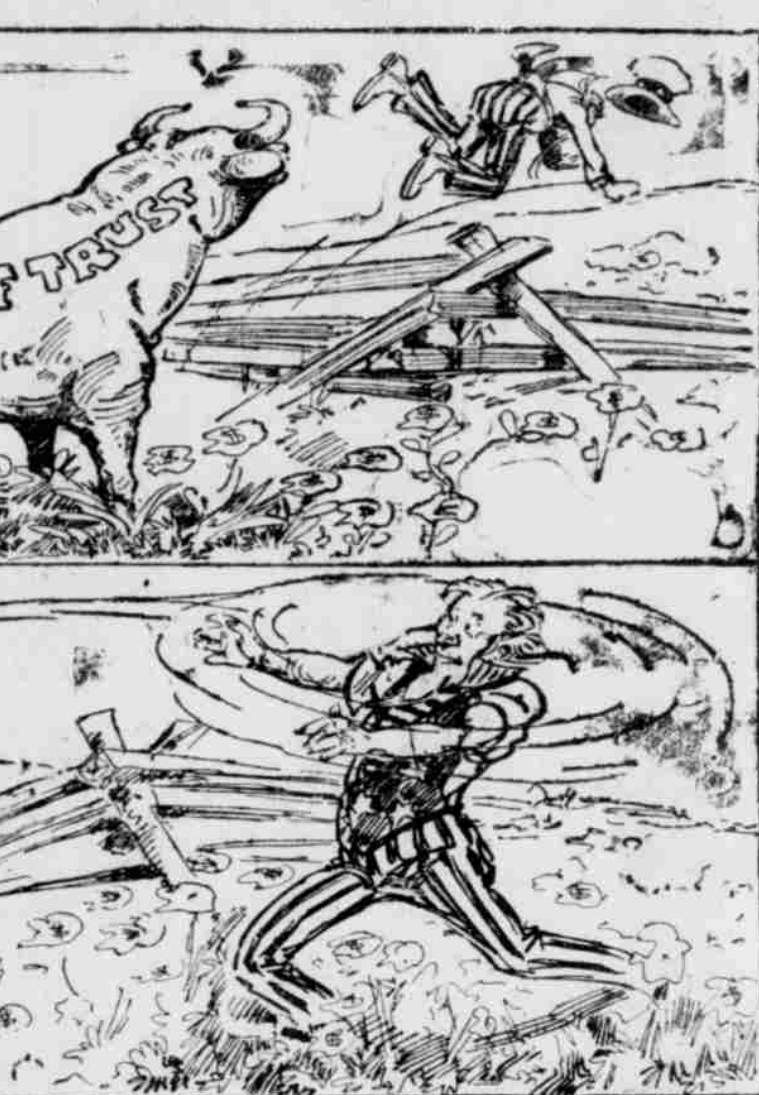
General Walkout of British Coal Miners Appeared Highly Probable

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Thousands of coal miners are now voting on the question of whether there will be a total stoppage of mining in the United Kingdom. The ballot will occupy three days, and the result will probably be announced January 18. Early reports indicate an overwhelming majority in favor of a strike. The ballot is to decide whether notice shall be given of a national strike to begin March 1. Leaders of the miners' federation are against the movement, but it is thought the men will override them. The demand of the men is for a fixed minimum wage. They were to have stopped work on Sept. 15 last, but the assembly of delegates then voted against a walk-out.

**CHAPEL IS GUILTY**

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Jan. 10.—Cok F. A. Chapel, of San Antonio, who was Reyes' right-hand man in preparing for the recent Mexican revolution, was found guilty here today of violation of the neutrality law. Chapel is colonel on the staff of Governor Colquhoun, of Texas, and a prominent business man in San Antonio.

## Which is to Rule?



## Children Will Receive Attention Of Government

(By Winfield Jones)

Special Correspondent of the Review

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The creation of a children's bureau in the department of commerce and labor is one of the most important, humane and unique bits of legislation contemplated during the present session of congress. Advocates of the measure, working on the theory that the federal government should be as solicitous concerning the welfare of children as of animals, plant life, and agricultural statistics, have assurances that the bill will become a law at this session.

The children's bureau bill which passed the senate during the last session of the sixty-first congress, failed to reach a vote in the house, although favorably reported by the committee on education and labor. The bill, authored by Senator Borah, is now upon the senate calendar and will be reached within a few days. Representative Peters, of Massachusetts, will press the measure to passage in the lower house, and President Taft is understood to be in favor of the creation of a bureau to collect information regarding all phases of child life.

**Study Child Life**

The work done by the children's bureau will be the most significant since the activities of President Roosevelt's Home Life commission. Without attempting to interfere in any way with "state rights," the federal bureau will go into every part of the union and collect information relating to infant mortality, child labor, illiteracy, delinquency, and other problems affecting the welfare of children of the United States.

When the bill was under consideration before the house committee last session a speaker called attention to the fact that the government has expended thousands in investigating the cost of the boll weevil, diseases in plants, diseases of animals and kindred subjects but not one cent had been expended to better the condition of the child.

Back of the movement to establish a children's bureau are scientists, sociologists, prominent educators, and government officials, including Thomas Nelson Page, Miss Jane Addams, Samuel McCune Lindsay, Edward T. Devine, Judge Julian W. Mack, Commissioner Neill, of the bureau of labor, John M. Glenn, of the Russell Sage Foundation, Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the child labor commission, A. J. McKelway, secretary for the southern states of the same organization and numbers of others who appeared before the senate and house committee in support of the bill.

**Move Marks Epoch**

Miss Jane Addams, president of Hull House, Chicago, and one of the most noted women of the country, declared on recent visit to Washington that the establishment of a children's bureau in the department of commerce and labor, would be an epochal step in the administration of governmental affairs.

"What we most need in America," said Miss Addams, "is a clearing house of information concerning the problems of childhood, such as the proposed bureau. Earnest people all over the country are naturally concerned for the welfare of the children, but there are no authoritative sources of information and no accepted standards for dealing with these problems. If this were to be a child labor bureau, it is there were only the need

## HALF BILLION LIES BENEATH BURNT RUINS

Smaller Vaults Reached in Trust Company and Sixty Millions Are Found Safe

MAY BE WEEK TILL SEARCH IS COMPLETED

Belief Prevails That Protection Against Flames and Heat Was Entirely Adequate

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—More than fifty millions of dollars worth of stocks and bonds, besides records, were recovered from one of the smaller vaults in the burned Equitable life building today, but it will probably be a week before the great vaults of the society and those of the Mercantile Safe Deposit company gave up their half billion or more of securities. They are intact, but buried in ice and debris.

It was the vaults of the Mercantile Trust that were reached this afternoon, and fifty clerks from the Bankers' Trust company, a few blocks away, transferred this securities between fifty and seventy million in stocks and bonds were removed. The Bankers' Trust owns the Mercantile Trust.

**No Bodies Recovered**

No trace had been found tonight of the body of Battalion Chief Wm. Walsh, nor had the body of William Champion, chief of the Mercantile guards, been recovered, although it is partly in sight.

Alexander Millar, secretary of the Harriman lines, viewed the ruins today to ascertain if it were possible that the vaults and safes of those lines are intact. "Millar thought they were, including the big vault containing the list of the railroad's security-holders, which it had been reported was lost."

**Situation During Day**

A white-hot furnace still glowed fiercely in the cellars of the ruined Equitable building at daybreak, resisting all efforts of firemen to drown the flames. They will probably not be completely extinguished before tonight.

Above the first story nothing is left but the granite walls.

Until the flames are completely put out, it will be impossible to reach the vaults where securities valued at \$500,000,000 are stored. The official police blotter gives six deaths, two missing and twenty-three injured. It is said that the early estimates of damage done will be discounted.

One hundred and forty policemen are guarding the ruins about the vaults containing the vast sums of securities.

Owing to the fact that between \$500,000,000 and \$700,000,000 in collateral for Wall street loans are in the ruins, the stock exchange announced another day of grace on deliveries. Laborers are fighting their way through the hot debris to get at the vaults.

## CANAL TOLL RATES VEXATIOUS QUESTION

Whether American Ships Pay and How to Beat Railroad Problems

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Although the foreign press has condoned the view of President Taft and Secretary of War Stimson that American shipping using the Panama canal shall be relieved of tolls, no protest has reached the state department from any European government.

The view is taken by the administration that through subsidies paid by foreign governments, their shipping will be placed at an actual disadvantage if they were not relieved entirely of these charges. No foreign protest is likely to change the position of the government to this effect. Representative Humphreys of Washington has introduced a bill providing that all American ships engaged in coastwise trade shall go through the canal free, except ships owned and controlled by railroads. "There is little doubt that the railroads are bending their energies to prevent the passage of American ships through the canal without the payment of toll," Humphreys asserted. "Their motive is apparent, they don't want competition. There would be no competition if the railroads are permitted to own and control the vessels that pass through the canal."

**APPROPRIATION FOR PAPAGOES**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—(Special)—The secretary of the interior has asked congress for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the enlargement of an irrigation system and construction of a dike, and also for \$50,000 for development of the water supply for the Papago Indians.

**TW OMORE VESSELS SAFE**

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 10.—A wireless message has just been received from the U. S. tender Dixie, stating the missing torpedo boat McCull and the scout cruiser Birmingham are approaching the Bermuda coast and should reach here tomorrow morning.